

Phoenix Biotechnology, Inc. - Oleandrin FAQs

1. Is oleandrin Safe?

Yes. Oleandrin is a unique compound of an extract of the common Nerium oleander plant and is the main ingredient in a dietary supplement proposed by Phoenix Biotechnology. Similar plant extracts of the Nerium oleander plant have been used in Phase I and Phase II clinical trials in cancer patients that successfully established the pharmacokinetics (an effective and safe dosage rate) of oleandrin.

2. I've read that the Oleander plant is poisonous. What is the difference between the Oleander plant and oleandrin?

The Nerium oleander plant is poisonous if the leaves and stems are ingested by animals and humans. That said, there are many isolated plant molecules that are important and extremely effective when separated from the plant itself. For instance, a molecule in the Periwinkle flower provides an important treatment for cancer. The molecule, Taxol, derived from the bark of the Pacific yew tree, is the most well known natural-source cancer drug in the United States. Oleandrin belongs to the class of compounds known as cardiac glycosides related to existing digitalis-like drugs, which are effective in guarding against congestive heart failure and have been found to have strong anti-viral properties as well.

The safe and proper isolation of oleandrin from the Nerium oleander plant requires specialized knowledge and extraction facilities.

3. What are the side effects?

Our proposed oleandrin product is 1/16th the potency of the highest dose achieved in the Phase I/II cancer trials before any side effects were observed. No side effects have been observed at this dosing level.

4. How many people have been given oleandrin?

Between the phase I first-in-human dose finding, phase II cancer trial, and extensive trials with other entities, **in excess of 1,000 patients have safely been treated with oleandrin.**

5. How do I take it?

For this proposed product that contains oleandrin, the suggested dose is 0.5ml under the tongue for one minute, four times daily. The product enters the body quickly and efficiently through sublingual absorption.

6. How long do I take it for?

The proposed product vial contains approximately 7 days of therapy. Some patients only require one vial while others may require more, depending on their situation.

7. How does oleandrin work?

Oleandrin has been shown to have strong antiviral activity against “enveloped” viruses such

as Ebola, Marburg, HIV and HTLV-1. It was therefore tested for antiviral activity against SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19), which is also an enveloped virus. These studies were performed at the World Reference Center for Emerging Viruses and Arboviruses at the University of Texas Medical Branch (UTMB), in Galveston over this past spring and summer. UTMB has conducted tests on some 53,000 potential COVID-19 therapeutics, by their count. For our drug, an average 20,000-fold reduction in COVID-19 infectivity during 24 hours was observed. This increased to nearly 100,000-fold by 48 hours.

8. Does Oleandrin work prophylactically?

A recent study in Vero cells at UTMB found prophylactic oleandrin administration at concentrations down to 0.05 µg/ml exhibited potent antiviral activity against SARS-CoV-2 (Covid-19).

9. What is it combined with to create the product oil?

Like CBD oil, our proposed product is combined with Medium Chain Triglyceride (MCT) oil and natural flavoring. There are no artificial additives.

10. What about allergies to Orange, Coconut, or oleander?

It has been shown in several respected journals that coconut derived MCT oil should not cause allergies in those that have allergies to tree nuts. Coconut allergy itself is extremely rare. The oleandrin product is also flavored with natural blood orange flavor. Citrus allergies are also exceedingly rare; however, they do occur. The blood orange flavor is all natural and derived from the blood orange. If someone is concerned with a potential allergy to this product, they should be cautioned and if they do wish to try the product, they should do so under a physician's supervision as a food challenge.